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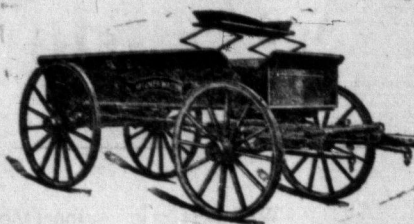


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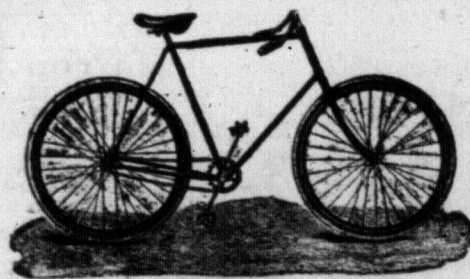
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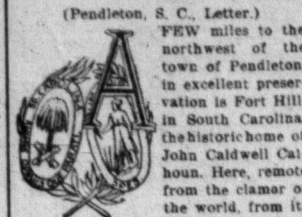
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IT IS A QUIET SPOT.

OLD HOME OF JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

It is still in an excellent state of preservation—surrounded with lovely landscape and mountains—The Calhoun Family.



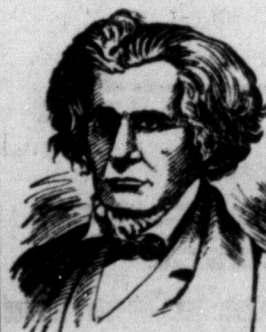
(Pendleton, S. C. Letter.) A few miles to the northwest of the town of Pendleton, in excellent preservation is Fort Hill, in South Carolina. This historic home of John Caldwell Calhoun. Here, remote from the clamor of the world, from its bustling marts of trade, surrounded with a lovely landscape of mountain and valley scenery, the great statesman lived and labored in formulating his theories of government. Here he delighted to come when a recess from the responsibilities of his official station gave him the opportunity to renew his strength in the sweet seclusion of a quiet home life. And from this inviting retreat he went to die at his post of duty in Washington city, a Senator worthy of his people's veneration and of his country's honor. Were one to undertake the pleasing task of writing a biographical sketch of Mr. Calhoun, it would necessitate a display of profound respect for his integrity of purpose, his spotless character and personal dignity. In so brief a space little more than a sketch of his life is possible.

Patrick Calhoun, the father of the statesman, was a native of Ireland and of that sterling stock of people which for centuries has made itself distinctively characteristic by its persistent opposition to all forms of government that oppressed the many for the benefit of the few. His mother was a Miss Caldwell, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman who emigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in the Cherokee country previous to the revolution. It is a fact of history worth mentioning that the Scotch and Irish people, who were generally Protestants, have furnished a large per cent of the most distinguished men and noblest women who make the long list of worthy characters in our American biography.

The mother of Mr. Calhoun was a woman of a very high character, earnest in her spirit, industrious and endowed with a strong intellect. It appears from a close study of the parentage of great men that without exception they are the children of great mothers. To this general rule Mr. Calhoun was no exception. His early life was one of privation. At the knees of his devoted mother and at such common schools it was possible to maintain in the disturbed state of the country, he received the rudiments of an education. These first lessons lit the flame of ambition in the gifted youth, who fortunately received a welcome into the home and to the tuition of an accomplished maternal uncle, who had attained eminence in the state of Georgia.

After graduating at Yale College, he returned to South Carolina, studied law and entered upon his practice at Abbeville Court House. To those familiar with the demands of the "jealous mistress" and of the character of Mr. Calhoun's mind, it is not surprising that he shortly drifted into the current of political philosophy and metaphysics and left the less engaging but more exacting demands of a student of the common law. After serving as a Representative in the Legislature of his state, he was elected to represent his district in the Congress of the United States, taking his seat on the same day with Daniel Webster, a coincidence worthy of note. From that day to the day of his death in 1851, Mr. Calhoun's public history becomes a part, and by no means a small part, of the history of our country.

First Representative, then Senator, Secretary of War, Vice President and Secretary of State of the United States,



JOHN C. CALHOUN.

there was but one other office within the gift of the people he had not filled. Like his great contemporaries, Webster and Clay, although more than once brought forward as a proper person to meet the requirements of the Presidential office, he was not the man to seek the honor of his dignity by yielding to the demands of partisan management or by resorting to methods that were repulsive to his nature. No one holding public office was ever more scrupulously careful to avoid even a semblance of violating his established principles of integrity. When offered the office of Secretary of State by President Tyler, he hesitated to accept it, not from any other consideration than that in so doing he might be understood as compromising his political integrity by endorsing the platform of political

faith on which General Harrison and Mr. Tyler had been elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the country. It was not until the most sincere appeals to his patriotism had been made by representative citizens of all sections of the United States that he yielded to the urgent request and at a critical period in the country's history entered upon the delicate and responsible duties of the State Department. Such an appeal is that appended, addressed to Calhoun by George M. Duffy. In the midst of many perplexing cases, which left but little leisure for other thought than that required in the discharge of his official duties, Mr. Calhoun found the time to prepare a dissertation on government, and a discourse on the "Constitution of the United States," which descend to posterity the evidences of his intellectuality and statesmanship. A careful study of these works will convince the most prejudiced opponent of Mr. Calhoun's theories that he sincerely desired to preserve the union of the states as a great federative government. It is charged that the ultra states rights doctrine of Mr. Calhoun prepared the way and made certain the civil war of 1861; that his "theory of nullification" was but a prelude to the bloody drama of secession, and he is by some regarded as an evil genius, sowing the seeds of dissension and lighting the fire of revolution among his people. Those who reach such a conclusion make but a superficial study of the character of Mr. Calhoun and of the great and perplexing questions of government which engaged his mind. In none of the speeches delivered by him in the Congress of the United States or elsewhere can one find a single inflammatory appeal to the passions of the people.

By construing the terms employed by the framers of the constitution to express the relationship of the states to the federal government he used no invective; no single term of denunciation; no appeal to passion. In vain will the most painstaking student or prejudiced partisan search for the language of a revolutionist. Throughout his speeches, throughout his essays, and throughout the greater works on government there is to be clearly seen the expressions of an exalted spirit of



THE CALHOUN HOME.

patriotism acting as the inspiration of a great intellect sincerely used to avert the conflict of physical force by an appeal to human reason. His theory of nullification was never designed to precipitate an issue of revolution, but was brought forward as the means of adjusting the equities of relationship between the sections of the country having antagonistic interests. He could see no way to harmonize the conflicting interests of the agricultural and manufacturing sections of the country, and resorted to this measure as an expedient promising at least a compromise and as such the best solution of a problem which threatened then, as it does now, the stability of our system of government. In discussing the question of the "reserved rights" of the states, he never went beyond the limits of the federal constitution, and was never in thought or language more pronounced than was Mr. Jefferson, the framer of the Kentucky resolutions. The correspondence of Mr. Calhoun with the representative men of all political parties manifests his loyalty to the Federal Union.

A careful study of history will discover that there is behind every great change in the political or social economy of man some moral force which with an irresistible influence moves on to ultimate expression. Intelligent genius, antagonizing interests and war, with its seeming destructiveness, are but the agencies of this force insensibly used to accomplish its end and an evolution in this ever active age. From Magna Charta to the Emancipation Proclamation there is clearly manifested a movement forward in the social and political relations of the Anglo-Saxon race; a movement quite as marked in its expressions as any of the series of revolutions which preceded it and which appear to have come as the effects of the great moral force embodied in the philosophy of the "Wonderful Nazarene," the Christ of history.

Mr. Calhoun came upon the plane of thought and action at a time when, in the order of law and progress, his intellectual strength and training were necessary. In the economy of a power greater than mere human agencies could originate or direct. It is not necessary to enter the shambles of speculative reasoning to determine what that "higher power" was or is, or in what manner it is made manifest. Call it Providence, and be a Christian; call it Fate, and be a Pantheist; call it what you may, it was and it is with us today, the great cause causam, a mysterious yet certain force, which from the beginning has been "moving upon the waters," and in its own way and through its own agencies has brought about results by methods we cannot comprehend, we may not sympathize with, but must yield to, and acquiesce in, or perish in trying to oppose the inevitable.

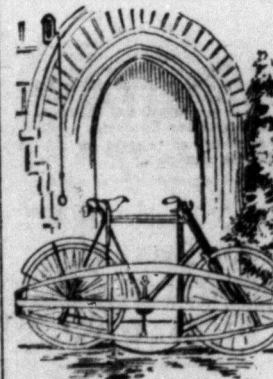
In the order of development, the time had come when slavery as an institution of government was to cease.

and the newly-formed republic of the United States should have eliminated from its charter every uncertain and ambiguous term. To reach this result discussion had to precede action. In the discussion Mr. Calhoun so forcibly and so satisfactorily, to the people of the slave-holding states, demonstrated the sovereignty of the state and the right of the state to assert that sovereignty, that the question had ceased to be debatable in more than one of the Southern states. No one doubted the right; the question of expediency alone remained. The time soon came when even the expediency of asserting the right was not debatable and the result was a desperate conflict, a civil war unparalleled in the annals of history. The institution of slavery was eliminated forever from the perplexing problem of our national existence, and the sovereignty of the state surrendered to the power of the general government—the United States of America became a nation and the development made complete which had been steadily moving forward from the first gun at Lexington and Concord to the last at Appomattox.

"Fort Hill," the residence of Mr. Calhoun, is so called from its location near a fort which tradition asserts was erected by De Soto in his rambling march through this section during the early part of the sixteenth century. The building, in the Colonial style, is well preserved and presents an attractive appearance. A wooden office chair in the main room once served General Washington and for many years was used by Mr. Calhoun in his office. From this seat one looks upon a noble portrait of the great statesman, near which is an expressive likeness of Henry Clay. In front, and occupying the center of the room, is an elaborately carved table of rosewood, with a top of Egyptian marble, upon which are to be found many letters from eminent men of all sections—statesmen, scholars and divines, some discussing the affairs of state, others asking opinions and advice and all evidencing the greatest respect for "the sage of Fort Hill." In the room are costly articles of furniture, presented by kings, and upon the walls hang rich paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Sully. In the adjacent building, used as an office by Mr. Calhoun, is the desk at which for many years the great student labored, and about it several articles of household furniture. About the house there is an atmosphere of true greatness that can never be dissociated from it.

IT SAVES THE WHEEL.

The injuries sustained by bicycles when conveyed on railways in company with their owners are very annoying even if the railway can be held responsible, for it is not the cost of repairs but the delay and inconvenience involved that disturbs the equanimity of the traveler, whose anticipations of some pleasant riding at the end of his journey are thus rudely disappointed. A clever contrivance which meets the necessities of the case has been designed by a London man for his own use and it has proved so successful that it will probably supersede all other similar appliances. It is made of light strips of battens of wood, so enlarged in the center that the pedals are free to revolve. This enables the bicycle to be wheeled along—an important consideration—instead of being dragged and tossed about in the efforts to carry it. There is a block of wood fixed under the frame on either side, so that the machine can be left anywhere, resting in a nearly vertical position. The frame is hinged at one end and is thus readily removed and is supported on the bicycle by a couple



THE BICYCLE PROTECTOR.

of straps. For protection from the weather a waterproof cover can also be used.

An Army 24,000 Miles Long. A German military critic has been adding up the grand total of the continental armies, and after noting that we can form only a vague idea of what is meant by tens of millions, he tries to bring home to his readers in another way the colossal growth of modern armaments. If, he says, we could have all the armies of the continent on a war footing and drawn up in one long procession, with their guns and ammunition and baggage wagons, the column would be rather more than 24,000 miles long, and, marching day and night, it would take nearly a year to pass a given point.



Woman's power is largely dependent upon her ability to interest, entertain, attract and please. It is for this reason that women strive to become accomplished. They study in order that they may converse intelligently on all subjects. They strive to become good musicians, graceful dancers and amiable hostesses.

All accomplishments are unavailing if a woman suffers from ill-health in a womanly way. The special weakness peculiar to the woman's organism, will rapidly wreck the accomplishments at her command. Any woman affected in this way should resort to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It is the invention of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It aims to cure but one class of diseases, and claims to be good for nothing else. It imparts health, elastic strength, vigor and vitality to the delicate feminine organs. It prepares a woman for widowhood and motherhood.

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